

## NEW PUBLICATIONS.

"Jerusalem Illustrated," by G. Robinson Lees, P. R. G. S. (Mawson, Swan & Morgan, Newcastle-on-Tyne), is an excellent and comprehensive handbook of the Holy City. Mr. Lees, who is favorably known to the public as the author of "Bible Scenes from the Holy Land," has been a careful study of the topography and people of the city. He has embodied the results of his researches in the present volume, which is embellished by a large number of excellent illustrations specially made for it. It also contains a preface by Dr. Blyth, the Anglican Bishop of Jerusalem, and an appendix illustrating the temple models of Herod and the Schekel Teller, with a description of the latter translated by the Rev. J. H. Harker. To those who desire to be informed as to the actual condition of Jerusalem at the present moment, this little volume will be exceedingly useful.

"Hazzel's Annual for 1894" is the ninth in a series of reference books which become more and more valuable with every year. It is published in London and in America by Charles Scribner's Sons. While giving much attention to English and European topics, its outlook is world wide, and within the space of 676 pages is compressed a wealth of information for which one would often be at a loss without this volume. It is not only a record of the year, but also a cyclopaedia of men and things. In it are to be found the statistics of States, churches, and various organizations; articles on contemporary history, the state of finance, agriculture and commerce, and reviews of the year's progress in letters and art. A new feature of "The Annual" is the insertion of maps of Australia, parts of Africa and other countries, the geography of which is little known.

A good American illustrated magazine might not unfairly claim to be a companion of universal knowledge, with reference to local color and contemporary events. The volumes of "Scribner's Magazine" for 1892 and 1893 have reached us in the stout binding of buckram which the publishers have rightly chosen as one of the most appropriate and substantial available. It is not necessary to traverse any special story or essay to have expressed before, our admiration for the executive ability and the insight into the popular demand which characterize the management. The public like to be amused, of course, and it is largely the province of a magazine like "Scribner's" to amuse, but a large proportion of the entertainment to be drawn from its pages is addressed to a thinking audience. It is a stimulus to one man to think and another, and it has been the special aim of "Scribner's" to promote sympathy by making different interests acquainted with each other. Papers like those on men's occupations on the merchant sailor, the newspaper correspondent, the student in the extension of a reader, may also have articles on the great events in the history of the world, which are described by an eye-witness. They are bristling of human interest. "Scribner's" is full of material of this sort. If the value of its papers as literature may not in all cases be permanent their present value is not inconsiderable. "Scribner's" has all along sought to succeed in its literary efforts, and it has succeeded, but it has not lagged in its efforts to secure good fiction and good articles on aesthetic topics. Our only criticism is that the reproduction of the illustrations is not given all the improvement possible.

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## NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 17, 1894.—TWELVE PAGES.

THE PRESIDENT OF TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION NO. 6 TELLS WHAT THAT BODY IS DOING FOR ITS MEMBERS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: A widely circulated article signed "Old Typo" in the course of a severe criticism of alleged non-unionism in the Typographical Union No. 6 in the matter of the unemployed, calls on me, as president of the union, to make a public explanation of this failure of the Union to perform an urgent duty. "Old Typo" complains that "the dues of the Union are very heavy and the expenses light," that No. 6 is "a very much in the dark" when "turning around on the dues," and that while he has himself been "a paying member for nine years," he must, if he "gets sick or in need," merely "trust in God" and not expect aid from the union. As No. 6 performs its work year in and year out with little flourish of trumpets, it is not surprising to its members that editors should be unaware of the misstatements contained in the "Old Typo" letter. Calls on me to explain the Union in its "Old Typo" is in error. The union dues are but 6 cents a month, and in ten years there have been but three assessments for additional funds—one in the winter of 1884, one for a brief period in 1887 and one on two weeks' pay last fall. On the other hand, beyond the regular expenses of the body as a trade union, incurred in maintaining fair wages for "Old Typo" and its fellow-members, No. 6 pays out on an average \$100,000 a year in funeral benefits; and it has beds for sick members in St. Mary's Hospital, Brooklyn, and St. Vincent's, New-York, and an option on five beds in Roosevelt. On Sunday last it made its stated appropriation of \$100 for hospital purposes, with the addition to St. Joseph's Hospital, New-York, and by unanimous consent, also paid full death benefits in the cases of three members who had died disfigured. Further, in nearly every large church in the city there are members of the union, and these organizations pay from \$5 to \$10 a week as a sick benefit, in some cases also pay funeral expenses, and in some cases also pay funeral expenses.

Another part of the regular help extended by the Union is the sharing of their work by the employed with the unemployed. This method, which is classic, has during the past season of depression, when the unemployed members were going from work two days a week, and some even three, to provide employment for the unemployed, and the insight into the popular demand which characterize the management. The public like to be amused, of course, and it is largely the province of a magazine like "Scribner's" to amuse, but a large proportion of the entertainment to be drawn from its pages is addressed to a thinking audience. It is a stimulus to one man to think and another, and it has been the special aim of "Scribner's" to promote sympathy by making different interests acquainted with each other. Papers like those on men's occupations on the merchant sailor, the newspaper correspondent, the student in the extension of a reader, may also have articles on the great events in the history of the world, which are described by an eye-witness. They are bristling of human interest. "Scribner's" is full of material of this sort. If the value of its papers as literature may not in all cases be permanent their present value is not inconsiderable. "Scribner's" has all along sought to succeed in its literary efforts, and it has succeeded, but it has not lagged in its efforts to secure good fiction and good articles on aesthetic topics. Our only criticism is that the reproduction of the illustrations is not given all the improvement possible.

The topographical literature of the Holy Land is well known, but also is the popular interest in the subject of "Pictorial Palestine" (Anson D. F. Randolph & Co.) by the Rev. James Neill, formerly incumbent of Christ Church, Jerusalem, ought to take its place among the best of the more recent books descriptive of modern Palestine, for its author is a close and discriminating observer and has the happy faculty of seizing on the points in the life of the country which are most interesting to the average reader. The result is a book that is thoroughly readable. It is a rare picture of the real Palestine as it is now, though here and there the strong Anglo-Saxon prejudices of the author prevent him from doing full justice to the many life-like illustrations, all of them entirely new.

"St. Nicholas," in its last two volumes, shows as usual the benefit of sharing in the Century Company's artistic resources. The publishers of this periodical spare nothing to obtain the best writers, and then they lavish the art of the pictorial corps on the embellishment of the articles and tables they print. It is the greatest merit of the magazine that it maintains a good literary quality, but almost as important is its method of presenting its good things.

"Harper's Young People," catering to still younger readers than "St. Nicholas," follows nevertheless the same generous policy. Its partly volume for 1893 is replete with amusement and instruction, offered in the most attractive fashion. The frontispiece, an engraving by Knell after the photograph of Lincoln in the possession of Mr. W. C. Garrison, is one of the noblest pictures that could be given to an American child.

The doctrine of Papal infallibility would find no more earnest and able opponent than the Rev. Dr. William T. Sheil. But his book, "Orthodoxy and Heterodoxy" (Charles Scribner's Sons) is a temple of truth that he does not object to infallibility per se, for the various essays on theological topics, of which it is composed, are full of dogmatic assertions. In fact Dr. Sheil's zeal for orthodoxy is so great that it betrays him sometimes into statements that are illogical. For instance, he lays down the proposition that nothing is more credulous than infidelity. To make this proposition good it would have to be shown that all the great non-Christian thinkers are given to believing what sensible men know to be untrue. Dr. Sheil cannot do this; and all that he attempts to do is to show that Robert Dale Owen was credulous. Again he says that men doubt the Gospel largely because they dislike its purity, which indicates that Dr. Sheil does not know nearly as much about modern life as he does about theology. The chapter on the stereotyped errors of infidelity is not worthy of a scholar like Dr. Sheil. For, granting that infidels have fallen into errors, Dr. Sheil's theology compels him to maintain that the largest portion of the Christian Church has also fallen into the most grievous errors. If on some time to time, he is only doing what the theologians have been doing ever since the days when the Church's only theology was the sermon on the Mount.

Notes from the Navy Yard.

An order has been issued from the Navy Department directing Commander Horace Elinor to transfer to the marine barracks a number of rapid-fire guns for use in the drill and instruction of marines on duty at this station. Orders have also been issued to transfer temporarily to the marine barracks two more rapid-fire guns for use at the various marine barracks along the Atlantic coast and at the Mare Island Navy Yard, but there will necessarily be some delay in supplying the guns, owing to the backwardness in the work of getting ready the mounts.

The final orders relative to the alterations to be made on the Machias and work on the vessel will be held in abeyance until the department takes action upon the recommendations of the Stability Board. The board reports that these two vessels are unsound in their construction, and to give additional foundation for the heavy guns and masts recommends that the vessels be cut in two amidships and each lengthened by fourteen feet. The estimated cost of making the alterations is \$100,000.

Lieutenant-Commander Daniel DeLahanty, who is acting as Supervisor of New-York Harbor, and his assistant, Lieutenant John C. Fremont, have planned a vicious campaign to protect the navigation channels. It is proposed that the existing laws be amended so as to give the greater authority to prevent violations of the dumping laws, and to employ patrol boats in the inner and outer bays.

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